



Annual Results Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APZSL	Association de Planteurs de Zabricot, Saltadere and Los Posos
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BMPAD	Bureau de Monétisation des Programmes d'Aide au Développement
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CNSA	Haitian National Council for Food Security
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CP	Central Plateau
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DPC	Direction of Civil Protection
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1st - September 30th)
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
HCH	Hospital Claire Heureuse
HH	Household
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
LG	La Gônave
LOA	Life of Activity
MARNDR	Ministry of Agriculture of Haiti (Ministère de l'Agriculture des Ressources Naturelles et du Développement Rural)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MSPP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MUAC	Middle-Upper Arm Circumference
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PG	Producer Groups
PLWA	People Living with AIDS
PM2A	Prevention of Malnutrition in Children Under 2
PNA	Preventive Nutrition Approach
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SO	Strategic Objective
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision

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1. Introduction: Annual Program Results

In September 2013 World Vision Haiti (WV) completed the sixth and final year of implementation of its USAID Title II funded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) - *SAK PLEN (Full Sack) Resiliency Enhancement Program (SAK REP)* in sixteen communes of Central Plateau, La Gônave and Artibonite regions. The program initiated in February 2008 was amended in 2011 to respond to the socio-economic context following the earthquake and to incorporate the mid-term evaluation (MTE) recommendations. SAK REP assisted 6-23 months old children, malnourished children of 24-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, people living with AIDS (PLWA), orphans and vulnerable children (OVC), farmer associations, lead farmers and community-based organizations (CBOs). WV continued to work with two local partners - Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS) and Hospital Claire Heureuse (HCH) to implement MCHN in Artibonite and with AgriDev, a private company, to lead the value chain approach in agriculture.

In FY2013, the food security situation in Central Plateau was compromised due to a prolonged drought and the late starting of the cropping season enhancing the region's development challenges. This led WV to request additional resources to address the food security challenges using the program surge capacity to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups. SAK REP pursued its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency of targeted groups with interventions focused on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agricultural and Economic Development. This year, the program worked towards program completion and a successful exit strategy while building capacities of local partner organizations, beneficiaries, women, and farmers and ensuring the phasing out and phasing over of activities.

During the year, WV continued to focus on the MCHN component with the Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA) as its basis and on access to quality health services. Mothers Clubs continued to be the venue for addressing child malnutrition, increasing food security and integrating MCHN activities with agriculture production. In Agriculture and Economic Development, SAK REP pursued its efforts in building capacity and assisting functional savings groups, promoting entrepreneurship development and strengthening diversified and environmentally responsible agriculture production. World Vision's value chain approach continued to sustain livelihoods by increasing smallholder farmers' agriculture production of identified food staples for consumption and sale, and by developing local, national and international market linkages.

In FY13, SAK REP made noticeable achievements in reaching its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency of vulnerable groups. Important MCHN accomplishments include enhanced behavior changes for the adoption of best practices in nutrition and hygiene, improved HHs' access to and utilization of health services, improved lead mothers capacity and successful graduation and phasing over of activities. The program's effort during the year led to increased immunization coverage, enhanced micronutrient consumption, improved feeding practices and decreased malnutrition rate. In agriculture, SAK REP strengthened the market-driven value chain approach in mango, hot pepper, avocado and vegetables. Also, the program fostered the adoption of the best agricultural techniques, diversified crops and animal production and enhanced integration of MCHN activities with agriculture production. This report covers the period of October 1, 2012 to September 30, 2013. In addition to further discussing progress results and lessons learned, annual achievements are summarized in the appendicized tables.

SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups:

Health activities continued to be implemented in partnership with the sub-grantees: HAS and HCH in collaboration with MSPP, the leader Mothers network, the communities and indigenous organizations. In FY13, SAK REP continued to focus on its strategy - preventive nutrition and behavior change communication approaches. The program implemented a package of MCHN services focused on fostering behavior changes in health, nutrition and hygiene practices, strengthening capacity in primary healthcare and training of trainers. This package includes training and education to mothers and health workers, preventive health services, supplemental rations, growth monitoring, and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices.

A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Targeted Vulnerable Populations

Growth Monitoring of Children: The Growth monitoring and promotion system is part of an integrated MCHN approach to respond to child nutrition needs by linking nutrition activities to maternal and child health services. The monthly weighing and monitoring of children enables to monitor children's healthy growth, proper nutrition, as well as gaps. In FY13, the program monitored the growth of a monthly average of 25,524 children under 5, representing 106.4% of the annual target. The analysis of data indicated that 90.74% of these children had a normal weight, 7.78% were underweight and 1.48% was severely malnourished (Figure 1).

As compared to previous years (Figure 2), data in FY13 demonstrates a steady increase by 7.5% in the number of children with normal weights and a decrease by 42% and 31.5 %, respectively, in number of children with low weight for age and very low weight for age indicating sustained improvements in nutritional status of children under five years of age in SAK REP areas through the life of the program.

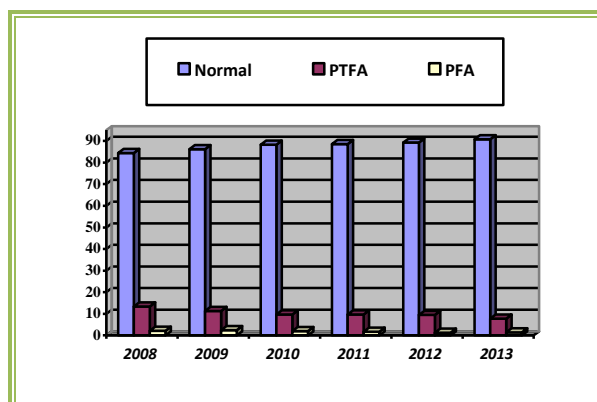
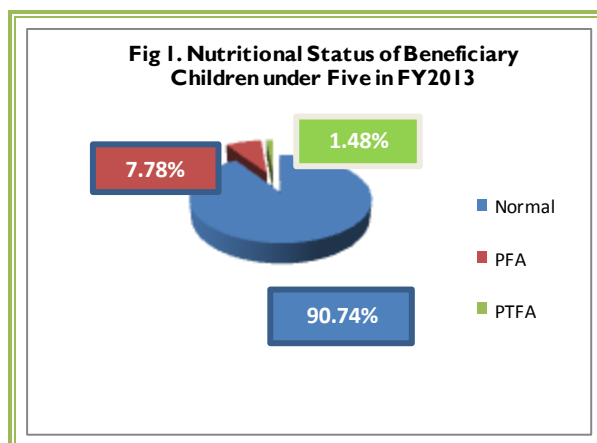


Figure 2: Nutritional Status of Beneficiary Children in SAK REP areas over the years

Alongside blanket feeding, the program addressed the treatment of malnourished children through its Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). This approach is very active in the screening, diagnosis, treatment and referral of acutely malnourished children. WV utilized middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC) to assess malnutrition for children. In FY13, the implementation of CMAM facilitated the recuperation of 874 malnourished children and provided timely referral or direct services to 224 children suffering from severe malnutrition. In addition to adoption of best health and hygiene practices, communities were able to properly administer the treatment - a daily ration of a peanut-based therapeutic feeding.

Preventive Health Services: Using its community-based approach in collaboration with MSPP, SAK REP addressed the most important children's preventive health needs such as, immunization, food supplementation, health and nutrition education, treatment of diarrhea, and management of childhood illness. Targets and achievements for all MCHN indicators are shown in the IPTT, Attachment A.

In FY13, SAK REP provided complete immunization services to more than 15,392 children under five, DTP3 to 10,724 children of less than 12 months of age, vitamin A to 22,508 children, de-worming tablets to 16,130 children and, consultations to 11,248 children to prevent childhood illnesses, including the treatment of 1,660 cases of diarrhea. Supplementation of vitamin A was included to increase immunity and protect children from common childhood diseases. For these indicators, targets were satisfactorily achieved varying from 102% to 110% achievement as compared to the annual plan (Attachment A and Appendix1-Table A1). The program also promoted the inclusion of beneficiaries of both sexes in all program activities. Figure 3 shows gender distribution for specific program activities conducted in FY13.

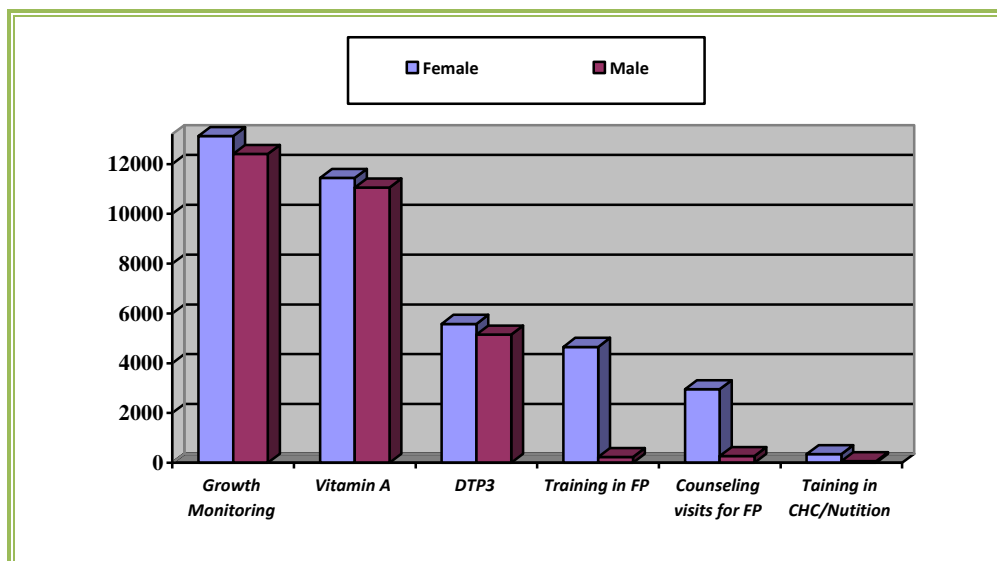


Figure 3: Specific Services Distribution by Gender in FY2013

Provision of Nutritional Support: WV pursued its Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA) providing food rations to targeted groups. As a result, there are continuing downward trends in the number of malnourished children in the program areas. In FY13, SAK REP provided food supplements to a monthly average of 12,842 children 6-23 months, 1,812 malnourished children and to 6,587 pregnant and lactating women (Table 1). SAK REP also provided food this year to 339 OVCs and 128 PLWA. As compared to annual targets, percent achievements varied from 85.3 % to 98.4%, respectively for PLWA and children 6-23 months old.

Similarly, the program distributed food rations to MYAP Surge beneficiaries reaching 7,056 MCHN direct beneficiaries, 4,875 safety net beneficiaries and 4,093 Food for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries. Each beneficiary category received a direct ration and a protection ration for the

family giving a monthly average of 178,808 beneficiaries (97% achievement) served during the year. Food distributed in FY13 is reported in Table 2.

Table 1: MCHN and FFA Beneficiaries of Monthly Food Rations in FY 2013

Beneficiary Categories	FY13 Target	FY13 Achievement	% Achievement
Children 6-23 months old	13,050	12,842	98.4
Malnourished children under five years of age	2,100	1,812	86.3
Pregnant and lactating women	7,060	6,587	93.3
Orphan Vulnerable Children (OVC)	350	339	96.9
People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA)	150	128	85.3
Surge Operations / MCHN	7,650	7,056	92.2
Surge Operations / Safety net	4,700	4,875	103.7
Surge Operations / Food for Assets	3,850	4,093	106.3
Direct food beneficiaries	38,910	37,732	97.0
Estimated direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	184,266	178,808	97.0

Preventive Health Education. The program continued to focus on improving community capacity through training and education of health providers. Mothers' Clubs remained the primary venue for education and BCC strategy but the program also worked to educate fathers by using the model of Fathers' Clubs to facilitate the promotion and adoption of best practices in health and nutrition.

In FY13, SAK REP identified and trained 406 Leader mothers during a six-month period in maternal and child care, prevention and diseases management, pregnancy and breastfeeding, child feeding practices, treatment of diarrhea, immunization, family planning, child birth and post partum, hygiene and HIV/AIDS related messages. During the year, SAK REP graduated 200 leader mothers after completion of the training curriculum. Leader mothers are committed to implement activities and support health and hygiene practices in their respective communities. As the leader mothers were taking ownership of the activities, WV focused on monitoring their work as the program was phasing out or phasing over activities. In addition to working with Leader mothers, SAK REP trained 6,019 mothers in recipe demonstration, exclusive breast feeding, immunization, child health and nutrition and in maternal newborn health. Also, 4,886 people were trained in family planning and 282 in HIV/AIDS prevention (Attachment A).



Leader Mothers graduation ceremony (left) - Regional Nurse presenting the BCC materials and hygiene kits (centre) -
Graduated leader mothers receiving BCC materials and hygiene kits (right)

B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services

Reproductive Health Services: SAK REP addressed reproductive health services to reduce maternal, prenatal and neonatal death, and poor pregnancy outcomes. Prenatal care offers important preventive health benefits to the mother and her infant while a postnatal visit is critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. In FY13, the program worked with 8,477 pregnant and lactating women to provide pre-and-post natal health services, TT immunization and micro-nutrient supplements. Among those women, 7,902 received antenatal care visits and 2,702 received at least one post natal consultation, 862 were attended by skilled birth attendants during deliveries, 4,066 post partum women received vitamin A and 5,199 completed their vaccination schedule to prevent Tetanus. At all service points, WV provided

mothers with basic education on preventive health practices, and contraceptive methods were distributed to 8,995 men and women as appropriate.



7,902 ANC visits realized by skilled providers

2,702 women received at least one-post natal consultation

5,199 completed their TT vaccination schedule

862 deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants

Improvement of Health Infrastructures and Support to National Health Reform:

World Vision has played a leading role in the provision of health services, particularly in rural areas, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. Over the years, SAK REP has rehabilitated seven clinics and health centers in program areas and improved the supply chain management of medical gifts in-kind (GIK), a wide range of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies designed to strategically complement MCHN activities. This initiative was conducted in collaboration with MSPP to generate positive synergy, strengthen the public-private partnership and ensure access to sustainable health services.

This year, WV worked with MSPP to find ways to ensure the provision of community-based health services after SAK REP ends. All the seven clinics and health centers are provided with health personnel and now managed by a nurse or a medical doctor paid by MSPP. Also, WV provided training to 18 MSPP staff on different topics, conducted mobile clinics in coordination with MSPP staff and assisted MSPP supply chain distribution via transportation of vaccines, deworming and vitamin A.

C. Decreased Risks of Communicable Diseases among Targeted Communities

Diarrhea is one of the most prevalent diseases in Haiti, with the potential to rapidly progress from mild to severe, causing death in a matter of hours. The cholera outbreak increased the risks of diarrhea in SAK REP areas. To prevent or reduce cases of deaths, WV provided communities with oral rehydration salts and water purification materials and supported hygiene promotion campaigns in 48 communities in MYAP areas. Most community health centers in MYAP areas have a functional community disease outbreak surveillance system supported by WV's Disease

Early Warning System (DEWS). The program collected data on presence or prevalence of diseases on a regular basis. This information feeds into WV's broader early warning system.

WV continued to emphasize its strategy for changing community behaviors and beliefs through trainings and hygiene promotion campaigns. Leader mothers are trained and currently involved in dissemination of hygiene practices: hand-washing, use, collection, storage and protection of clean drinking and cooking water; food preparation, cooking and storage. All the communities served by SAK REP received specific messages regarding hygiene and diarrheal diseases prevention. The messages were also channeled through health service delivery points including rally posts and mobile clinics. In FY13, 318 health promoters were trained on integrated management of childhood illness and hygiene practices. Also, SAK REP pursued its prevention campaign against cholera and contributed to cholera treatments by providing 7,500 households with packs of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) and the rehabilitation of cholera response facilities in Central Plateau: the cholera treatment unit (CTU) at Thomassique and the cholera treatment center (CTC) at Cerca-Carvajal.

Other Health Activities: Mobile Clinic Study

In collaboration with Cornell University, WV conducted at the end of FY12 Phase II of an operational research study to obtain information on the effectiveness of the mobile clinic model in improving access to quality health services and nutrition. Phase II, which built on Phase I, aimed at: (a) strengthening iron folic acid (IFA) distribution at mobile clinics and strengthening BCC approaches to improve adherence, (b) improving the quality of antenatal care delivery at mobile clinics; (c) contributing to the scaling-up process for the delivery of ANC through mobile clinics. The study analyzed strengths and weaknesses of the current approach and provided recommendations and ways to strengthening and scaling up the Mobile Clinics approach. A copy of the final report is attached to this report as Attachment E1.

Logistics and Commodity Movement:

Food movement during the year is shown in table 2. All requested FY13 food commodities were received before the program ends. Food available in the central and regional warehouses totaled 6,523.63 MT. Out of this quantity, 6,039.73 MT were distributed to a monthly average of 178,808 beneficiaries, representing 97% achievement of the annual target. Loan repayment and losses accounted for 433.95 MT giving a remaining balance of 49.95 MT of oil.

Table 2: MYAP Commodity Movement in FY2013

Activities	Commodities in MT					
	WSB	CSB	SFB	Lentils	Veg. Oil	Total
A. Opening Balance in October 2012	155.41	0	911.94	168.79	263.77	1,499.91
B. Call Forward Arrival and Loans in FY 2013	1,056.16	545.65	2,175.90	858.30	387.71	5,023.72
C. Total Available (A+B)	1,211.57	545.65	3,087.84	1,027.09	651.48	6,523.63
D. Total Distribution (Oct 2012 - September 2013)	1,056.43	450.53	3,084.94	846.37	601.46	6039.73
E. Total Losses (Oct 12 – September 2013)	0.14	0.12	2.90	0.72	0.07	3.95
F. Loan Repayment	155.00	95.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	430
G. Total Reduction (D+E+F)	1,211.57	545.65	3,087.84	1,027.09	601.53	6,473.68

H. Balance September 30 2013 (C-G)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.95	49.95
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SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods

The Agriculture and Economic Development (AED) component pursued its interventions in value chain approach focusing on quality production, linking farmers to markets, supporting local entrepreneurs, strengthening the capacity of lead farmers and phasing over agriculture infrastructures to local organizations and to the Haitian Government. This component continued to play a significant role in reducing food insecurity by increasing crop production, improving animal husbandry, expanding market-based production, promoting saving groups, improving watershed management and strengthening the integration with the health and nutrition component. WV continued to work with AgriDev to lead the value chain approach and with farmers associations and lead farmers to enhance program impacts while ensuring sustainability of best practices. In FY13, SAK REP provided agricultural services to 5,568 households while ensuring a successful program closeout and graduation of activities.

A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification

Basic Grain Production and Storage: Over the LOA, World Vision made important advances in maintaining quality crop materials and ensuring continuous supply of seeds through local seed systems. The program pursued this year its partnership with the Federation of Seed Producers (APZSL) in Central Plateau (CP) through capacity building. Since 2012, as part of its exit strategy, SAK REP has linked the local seed enterprise to the Operation Double Harvest (ODH) to ensure the production and continuous supply of foundation seeds of the maize variety TLOA. Currently, APZSL functions as a completely independent service provider producing high quality grain crop seeds for other NGOs as well as for farmers on the border with Dominican Republic. About 90% of SAK REP beneficiaries are utilizing quality seeds of the maize variety TLOA. The seed system provides more than 1.2 Million Gourdes to the Federation in FY13.

Training and Improved Technologies: WV continued to use extension agents and model farmers to promote agricultural techniques. This year, WV conducted 151 training sessions for 5,198 farmers (101.9 % of annual target) to enhance the transfer of agricultural techniques and to improve crop production. Farmers were trained on production techniques such as soil conservation and fertility management, yam production techniques, animal feed preparation, natural resources management, production and utilization of natural insecticides and grafting techniques. As a result, 283 additional hectares, representing 94.3 % of the annual target were under improved technologies or management practices while 4,686 farmers have used at least two agriculture techniques. Utilization of quality seeds together with the adoption of improved soil fertility management resulted in sustained maize yield increases in CP. Similarly, the program provided training to 268 people in natural resources management and to 81 individuals in disaster preparedness (Attachment A and Appendix1-Table A2).

Household Production Diversification (HPD): This approach integrates activities in bio-intensive gardening, fruit tree planting, and small animal husbandry. These activities are conducted mainly with Mothers Clubs as a way to diversify the diet and to help fill food gaps in times of need. In FY13, 1,433 HHs and Mother Clubs were involved in bio intensive vegetable gardens and 993 in cash crop production such as hot pepper, cabbage, onion and tomato. A total of 52.2 hectares were planted with vegetable and cash crops during the year. This production

was facilitated with the use of drip irrigation in La Gônave and the rehabilitation of small irrigation systems in Central Plateau. All farmers involved in vegetable production reported increases in cash income and assets production.



Women from Clubs of Mothers producing sustainable vegetable crops with the assistance of SAK REP

The HPD approach has facilitated the integration of the agriculture component with MCHN as a way to ensure long-term improvement in the reduction of malnutrition. The production of vegetable represents a success and a good source of revenue for many HH. This success lays on the mobilization to encourage vulnerable people living in dry areas to use micro irrigation to grow vegetables in their gardens. As an example, Saint Georges Frenel, a farmer living at Mare Sucrin, a locality of La Gônave, shared his story: *“I used to grow only cassava, sorghum, peanut and maize. After training received from WV, I started producing vegetables in February 2012. Vegetables not only helped the family diversify the diet but also generated incomes. From the sales of vegetables, I was able to save enough money and purchase this year in June a motorcycle for the amount of 17,500 Haitian Gourdes (~ 410 USD). I plan to use the motorcycle as a local taxi to diversify my sources of income and increase my production of vegetables”*.

The promotion of fruit trees to both restore the environment and to provide an additional source of household (HH) nutrition and income is another component of the HPD. WV emphasized the production of high value fruit and multi-purpose trees. In FY13, SAK REP produced and distributed 320,790 fruit and multipurpose tree seedlings (182,900 multipurpose trees and 137,890 fruit tree seedlings) to farmers, schools and other community beneficiaries. Forest seedlings consisted mainly of such species as cassia, cedar, and oak, while mango, avocado, coffee, papaya and citrus formed the bulk of fruit tree seedlings.

SAK REP also assisted in establishing 25 orchards on 15 hectares and 41 woodlots on 7.2 hectares. These orchards and woodlots are established with forest and fruit trees during community planting days. These trees will constitute a significant source of cash income to beneficiary farmers in the near future. Farmers establishing woodlots from the beginning of SAK REP reported important cash income and HH asset creation. The program also pursued the grafting of low quality fruit trees in nurseries and in open fields. In FY13, 5,154 fruit trees and seedlings were grafted with quality grafts. Over the years, the average survival rate of trees planted is estimated at 51.8 % for forest trees while a better survival rate (~71%) for fruit trees is observed in SAK REP areas.



A partial view of a 4-year old Woodlot of a SAK REP beneficiary

Small animal production is another component of HPD. The program pursued its assistance in the restocking and management of small animals working primarily with MCHN beneficiaries and mothers clubs. In FY13, SAK REP monitored the redistribution using the revolving fund approach which benefited 357 new HHs. The program also provided trainings in animal husbandry, de-worming, vaccination, animal feed preparation and veterinary services. It also linked the small animal husbandry to service providers to ensure continuous care to animals and sustainability of the interventions. In collaboration with veterinarian agents trained by WV, mobile clinics were organized where 5,998 goats, 5,554 oxen, 6,282 pigs and 1,848 chickens were vaccinated. As part of the SAK REP exit strategy, WV facilitated the integration of 30 individuals within a group specialized in the provision of veterinarian care known as *Réseau Vétérinaire Interdépendant* - INTERVET (Interdependent Veterinarian Network). This provides an opportunity to ensure more local skilled service providers remain within the community.

B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods

Strengthening Farmer Organizations:

SAK REP pursued its efforts of providing support to producer groups (PG), farmer organizations and service providers and engaging them in productive and economic activities around promising value chains. In FY13, the program focused its activities on mango, avocado and other field crops including vegetable, roots and tubers value chains. WV trained 14 PGs and 15 business service providers in management, administration and accounting. As part of the exit strategy, SAK REP provided strategic guidance to PGs, monitored groups' compliance with management and administrative procedures, and assisted in the production and revision of financial statement. This year SAK REP also supported the cross fertilization through farmer to farmer visits involving 349 participants as well as the marketing of vegetables, the development of simple cost production and post harvest techniques for 255 farmers.

Transferring Production Technologies:

The program continued to support the transfer of production technology and to demonstrate best production techniques in its intervention areas. The technology transfer is facilitated through demonstration plots, farmer-to-farmer visits, staff and farmer trainings, production and diffusion of fiche techniques, and linkage of farmers to service providers. In FY13, SAK REP focused on field crops with potential to make significant contribution to the achievement of its goal. Crops such as onion, hot pepper, malanga, tomato, papaya and pumpkin are high value crops with strong international and domestic market potential. Taking benefits of the rehabilitation of the

irrigation canals in CP, SAK REP, in collaboration with Agridev, supported the expansion of these cash value crops. Access to irrigation water coupled with the relatively short production cycle of most of these crops and high potential revenue increase the possibility for the production and marketing program with these crops to be self-sustaining. Through field visits and on-the-job trainings, farmers learned to comply with and adopt good agricultural practices. Program staff and field extension agents are always available throughout the production cycle to make observations and necessary recommendations to improve crop performance. As part of the exit strategy, SAK REP staff organized exchange visits and meetings between farmers from different communities for cross fertilization. In FY13, besides the establishment of demonstrations plots, fiche techniques were produced in both French and Creole for all promising value chains.



FY13 value chain activities: Nursery production (left) – Phase over of malanga initiative to MARNDR representatives (center) - Tomato harvest in a demonstration plots (right)

Access to Markets: WV pursued its marketing efforts to identify new marketing channels and to facilitate marketing agreements with buyers and exporters. This year, SAK REP linked more farmers with exporters such as Perry-Export, AGROPAK, GP Export, and HB Plant and to develop farming contracts for other crops.

Mango value chain: SAK REP continued to engage with four mango producer associations: GRHABA, COEPDA, RAPKOM and SAPKO. The program strategy for mangos revolved around increasing production while facilitating access to specialized mango markets through Fair Trade and Organic Certification. This included: (1) building stronger links between small farmers and exporters; and (2) helping all actors in the production-marketing chain. WV assisted the mango value chain by providing management and technical assistance to PGs, improving post-harvest management, developing agreements with exporters, organizing group collection systems, contacting and establishing relationship with service providers. Similarly, farmers were trained to manage marketing campaigns, to promote PG-exporter sale contracts, and to be able to exit as the relationships become routine.

This year, SAK REP assisted farmers groups in managing new mango plantations, developing applications for loans and strengthening PG management systems. Compliance with standards in regards to mango maturity, collection and transport chain were also included in the assistance package. In addition to technical assistance, SAK REP in partnership with AgriDev helped the four mango trader groups to sell in FY13 a total of 45,507 dozen mango to exporters for a total value of HTG 2,608,638.00 (approximately 60,666 USD).

Avocado value chain: The lower Central Plateau region produces high quality varieties of avocados, most of them are exported to the Dominican Republic (DR) for local consumption.

WV's strategy for avocados involves the establishment of a new supply chain, linking PGs in the Savenette, Lascahobas and Mirebalais areas with Haitian exporters and importers in the USA. In 2012, SAK REP made significant progress in conducting activities to improve the quality of avocado and to strengthen this new market export potential in Haiti. This included the development of MOUs with two exporters, the realization of maturity tests, the establishment of a collection system, training of farmers and service providers on quality control, contacts with potential buyers and the realization of new trial shipments of avocado varieties to USA. However, international avocado markets present challenges which must be overcome in order to develop a strong avocado value chain in Haiti.

In FY13, WV pursued its initiative to develop the avocado export & marketing program with better organization and management. Efforts were focused on assessing farmers' capacity to access loans from the credit institution (ASOKOP). Also, the program conducted negotiations with exporters to procure equipment (pre-cooling container) necessary to conduct trial shipments and to organize trial shipments to USA and Canada. An assessment of the avocado production in Lower Central Plateau was also conducted during this reporting period.

Roots and tuber value chain (Malanga): Roots and tubers are grown widely by farmers and offer significant potential to increase producers' income from sales both on national and international markets. However, quality criteria for the international markets are not well understood at the moment, hampering production and marketing efforts. In Lower Central Plateau, SAK REP initiated the production and commercialization of 'malanga' for more than two years. Farmers have had access to improved crop varieties and seeds as well as a package of production techniques. This year, in collaboration with representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture (MARNDR), a graduation ceremony took place to phase over the activities to MARNDR. A total of 117 farmers who are currently involved in the program participated in this ceremony and WV provided all related documentation to ensure the sustainability of the malanga initiative.

Promotion of Saving Groups: WV pursued the promotion and monitoring of Saving Groups to build the economic capacity of individuals who have no access to credit. This year, 28 new saving groups, representing an increase of 12 % with respect to the annual target, were created in SAK REP areas. Currently, 92 saving clubs are functional with a total of 1,784 members. WV encouraged and prioritized the participation of women and especially members of Mothers' Clubs. In all saving groups the participation of women is estimated at 72%. Currently, Saving Clubs helped mobilize 68,490 US dollars in the communities. Saving Groups provided access to credit to members resulting in the creation of various small enterprises "petit commerce" in SAK REP areas.

Parallel to the Saving Groups approach, WV developed a partnership with HIFIVE to support investments in agriculture for promising value chains. This year, 6,910,000 Gourdes were made available to support the commercialization of mangos, the production of vegetables and to assist services providers. Currently, 419 farmers mostly women and 25 Services Providers in Central Plateau have access to this microcredit with HIFIVE.

C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity

Micro-watershed protection: SAK REP pursued soil and water conservation efforts to reduce soil erosion and create suitable conditions for cultivation. In FY13, 263 beneficiaries were

trained in watershed protection and natural resources management. As a result, soil conservation practices have been reinforced with appropriate soil and nutrient management to improve and sustain the productive capacity of the soils. This year, 138 hectares of watershed were provided with appropriate soil conservation measures.

Using resources from the Surge, SAK REP established in FY13 19 sites of Food for Assets (FFA) leading to the protection of 112 kilometers of ravine with gully plugs, 941 hectares with soil conservation measures and the cleaning of 7.1 kilometers of irrigation canals. The FFA approach resulted in increased benefits for more than 4,000 HHs in FY13. Protection of ravine with gully plugs has shown the potential to mitigate the impact of heavy rains on runoff, and to protect lowlands from getting flooded. As in the previous years, SAK REP also commemorated in collaboration with other Organizations and school children the Agriculture and Labor Day by organizing a planting day to plant trees in selected watershed in LG and CP.

D. Enhanced Program Flexibility and Community Response Capacity

In collaboration with other institutions, WV continued to monitor the food security situation through its Community Early Warning System (CEWS). The CEWS allowed WV to monitor food security through the tracking of food security indicators at regional and household levels, timely identification of food security problems, affected populations and the information useful for making short and long term decisions. The WV's early warning system monitored and provided alerts on shocks that are most likely to have an impact on the food security situations such as: occurrence of drought, flood, malnutrition and outbreak of communicable disease.

Early warning indicators are collected through regular program monitoring and provide information on food access, availability and utilization and include the data collected for prevalence or outbreak of diseases. Data are collected by SAK REP staff with the participation of the beneficiary communities, the Government and other NGOs operating in the same areas. The data are used to produce a monthly early warning bulletin which is shared with CNSA and other partners including USAID. WV's CEWS helped determine this year the occurrence of a drought situation in CP. This situation informed the development of the "Surge" program to prevent a further deterioration of the food security conditions in upper Central Plateau.

In FY13, WV's CEWS pursued its collaboration with MARNDR and CNSA through the Observatory in La Gônave and Central Plateau. This platform facilitated the phasing over of the early warning activities to ensure continuous collection of food security indicators, mainly staple food prices and rainfall. Training sessions on disaster preparedness were conducted for 81 people (37 being women). Also, SAK REP conducted trainings for MARNDR representatives and a MOU is developed between WV and MARNDR to phase over all activities relating to rainfall data collection including the rain gauges to MARNDR. Similarly, WV signed a MOU

with the Direction of Civil Protection (DPC) and an action plan is in place to accompany and strengthen the communities in terms of preparedness and disaster risks management. This year, in collaboration with DPC, SAK REP provided training to the Committees of Civil Protection at both communal and departmental levels. The objective was to



strengthen the capacity of the communal structures of Civil Protection in Central Plateau by providing them with technical tools to improve their interventions in the field during a disaster. A total of 30

participants including local authorities attended this training.

Training session with MARNDR representatives on rainfall data collection and rain gauge reading

Other Program Activities

A. Program Monitoring:

World Vision continued to monitor program performance through its established Monitoring and Evaluation unit and using beneficiary registers for a close monitoring of all program activities. Project performance data were collected, stored and analyzed through the WV Management Information System (MIS) and reviewed to better capture the information and to improve program implementation. The M&E unit also continued with post distribution monitoring to provide data and recommendations to enhance commodities operations and conducted focus group discussions throughout the year to assess beneficiary's satisfaction, adoption of new technologies and behavior change. Also, the program collected GPS coordinates for all SAK REP service delivery points and shared with partners as appropriate. Data collected from the field are validated regularly through random field visits to check the accuracy of both early warning and program data.

B. Gateway to Grant - G2G workshop:

As part of WV's capacity building efforts for local partners, four staff from HCH and HAS participated in WV's flagship Gateway to Grants training program held in Port-au-Prince in March of 2013. The training covered USAID rules and regulations, grant compliance, financial management, audit, etc. All four staff passed the final examination.



HAS and HCH staff receiving their certificates from WV trainers in a G2G workshop held in PAP

C. Closing of FY10 Monetization:

No monetization was conducted in FY13. After many initiatives and with the collaboration of all Haiti MYAP partners, the FY10 monetization process is closed with the approval of FFP not to pursue legal action against the Bureau de Monétisation des Programmes d'Aide au Développement (BMPAD) to recover outstanding payments for commodities received.

2. SUCCESS STORIES

A success story is provided in Appendix E3

3. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned during the year are summarized as follow:

- Inclusion of all partners and stakeholders at the early phase of program implementation is key for program exit strategy and sustainability.
- Food security in SAK REP targeted areas remains extremely precarious due to Haiti's high vulnerability to natural disasters, poor socio-economic conditions of households, and a fragile socio-political stability.
- The World Vision value chain approach focusing on both nutritional and marketable crops is an important strategy of SAK REP to foster resiliency while engaging farmers in sustainable productive and economic activities.
- Access to irrigation is an important element of progress in smallholder agriculture to build resiliency and help farmers achieve long-term sustainable production and poverty reduction.
- Local leadership is key to secure community participation, but sustainability is related to SAK REP's ability to strengthen local organizations.
- Mothers' Clubs approach is an effective means of distributing information, providing services and training, as well as an appropriate organizational vehicle for addressing other development needs in the targeted communities.
- Leader mothers model facilitates community behavior change and ensures program sustainability
- Skills gained in agricultural techniques (grafting-compost making) allow young leaders to access cash by selling services to communities.
- Program success is attributed to a positive and intentional collaboration developed with the Haiti government ministries, mainly Health and Agriculture.
- Cross visits to learn from success of other MYAP partners, groups or organizations is encouraging and is key to share best practices.
- Timely sharing of information with key stakeholders (community leaders, local authorities, etc) ensures better understanding of expectations
- Limiting the provision of free health services to the community enhances program sustainability (e.g. affordable fees) - To be effective fees must be collected systematically and there must be a system to enforce payment
- Involve the community in commodities management creates trust and prevents losses and fraud
- Fathers who support mothers clubs attendance play the biggest role in enabling mothers to attend clubs
- Visual communication materials facilitated a better comprehension and understanding between behavior change facilitators and care givers
- Appropriate and very low cost techniques rather than fund demanding approaches have greater adoption and diffusion rate among beneficiaries.
- Saving Clubs allowed the development of local entrepreneurship and built community resilience
- Use of multipurpose trees permitted income generation as well as better land management and soil conservation
- A comprehensive phase-out plan that incorporates strategies for sustainability of interventions needs to be included in project documentation, planning and budgeting

4. Attachments to FFPMIS

A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)

- B1. Detailed Implementation Plan - Agriculture
- B2. Detailed Implementation Plan - MCHN
- C. Expenditure Report
- E1. Research Survey Report “Reaching the Hard to Reach: Strengthening and Scaling Up the World Vision Haiti Mobile Clinics” - Phase II Report
- E2. Targets exceeding or falling short 10%
- E3. Success story

5. FFP MIS Data Entry

- A. Monetization Tables / **Not Applicable**
- B. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ)
- C. Beneficiary and Resource Tracking table